[Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai.]

The question whether it is possible to bring the Ayurvedic Vydians within the scope of the Medical Registration Bill or whether it is necessary to have another bill, I cannot say at present. But I think the suggestion made by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai in this respect is a very useful one. The other suggestions regarding botanical gardens, hospitals and Vydiasalas, I may assure the House, will all be borne in mind and as funds become available, they will be carried out one by one. As I have already said, the question of reorganising the Department will be taken up by the Government and it may be possible to appoint a Director as the head of the department.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Is the honourable member aware that for the last few years we have not been sending anyone to represent Travancore in the All India Ayurveda Conference?

Rao Bahadur Rajyasevanirata Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai: I am aware, Sir.

President: The motion before the House is that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 70,961 under Demand XVI—Ayurveda.

The motion was put and carried.

The grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai. Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 81,532, under Demand XVII—Co-operative Societies.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvila: Sir, on a perusal of the Administration Report of the Co-operative Department, a feeling of disappointment as to the working of co-operative societies comes to me. They present a serious difficulty to all who work in the field. This is not the first time that we have faced the problem.

We have begun at the wrong end. We thought the great problem of indebtedness can be solved through the society but it has proved to be too huge a problem to be dealt with by the Co-operative Societies. That has not been possible and depression came. With the depression the situation has completely changed. Even with money to give as loans for productive purposes, I do not think, the problem can be solved. The Central Co-operative Bank gives money to the Taluk Banks at 6 per cent and the Taluk Banks

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give money to the primary societies at 7 or 7½ per cent. The farmer who takes the loan and invests it on productive purposes cannot expect more than 3 per cent in come. It means that he has to find out another 4 per cent from other sources to pay interest. I know, and I believe that the Registrar would agree with me, that there are many societies which would like to change from the credit societies to non-credit societies. I personally know that there are half a dozen societies which are anxious to change from the credit to the non-credit societies. They cannot do it because they have no money available to take as loans at a reduced rate of interest. I personally recommend no co-operative societies to invest money for productive purposes unless they get it at 2 or 3 per cent. But where is the money to come from? I believe that if the Government actually knew the situation and the need of these societies, at least 3 lakhs of rupess would have been allotted for this purpose. I understand that even the Reserve Bank has a clause which sets apart a certain amount of money for agricultural purposes. I hope that the Government, in the absence of such a bank will entrust the co-operative societies with at least Rs. 3 lakhs at 2 per cent interest to be devoted to non-credit work. If the Government have not the generosity and the goodness and kindness to do it, I do not think that the work can progress. Otherwise it is better that the co-operative organisation is closed.

There is still another difficulty in the successful working of the Co-operative societies. If you read the report of the Agricultural Department, the Fisheries Department and the Co-operative Department together, you will find a rather sad situation It is, to my mind, as somebody trying to create a human being with its legs in Bombay, its eyes and nose in Madras and head and brains somewhere in Trivandrum. We may bring all these limbs together. Well, it will look excellent but it would not move. As a person who has been in close association with one of the Unions, I have found that our Unions require an Agricultural Inspector more than a Supervisor. The Supervisor comes and inspects the accounts. But if you go to a co operative society you are at once face to face with problems of manure and the problem of agriculture and when you suggest that the society should be changed to a non-credit co-operative organisation, you want cattle and manure. Therefore these departments should work together on a common basis. My practical suggestion, if the Government will take it, is that at least in a few places, village reconstruction committees must be formed in which the co-operative inspector, the Agricultural Inspector and the P. W. D. Supervisor should be members. I

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[Mr. K. K. Kuruvila.]

know the Department is not very enthusiastic about Unions. But if the Department has faith in the Unions I would ask the permission of the Government to co-opt an agriculture Inspector, a P. W. D. supervisor and a Doctor to the Union. They work under different departments and it may be difficult to get them together. But I do hope that for the sake of the people and the country some such central organisation should take place and this will have, I think, a great advantage for we have been talking in other places about the circuit of officers. I myself have found it difficult to meet some of the Departmental Heads. They come to T. Bs. By the time the report is seen in the papers that they have come, they are off. If we have a committee like this in the villages, the Departmental Head can interview the committee members from whom they could get information. This will be a great advantage both for the village and for the Departmental Head.

Secondly, I was surprised at the number of local needs that were presented before this Council. I had no idea that such a process will go on here. I would certainly like to bring in requirements of my place next time I come. I live in a place five miles south of Thiruvalla and 21 miles from Kottayam. It is certainly more difficult for me to reach my place from Thiruvalla than to reach Trivandrum from there. Those local needs could be dealt with in those committees and be presented to the Government or Departmental heads through these. I hope that it will be a better thing than to present the local needs here in the Council.

Thirdly, there is the question of research. I have often heard of the research somewhere in South Travancore. But it has not reached North Travancore yet. I have heard of stud bulls which are kept in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. But it is the people in the villages that need them more. I do not know how the villages are to be benefited by the Agriculture Director keeping them in Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam. If you have reconstruction committees, these bulls may be sent from place to place and information about the research experiments may be spread through these committees so that the whole country may be benefited. I hope therefore that the question of the village reconstruction committees would be seriously considered by the Government, by which the nation-building departments would work together in a spirit of co-operation and for the benefit of the people.

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Mr. A Easwara Pillai : (*Kottarakara* and *Fattanapuram* cum *Shencotta*) : Sir, the co-operative department was started by Government with the object of helping the agriculturists of the country. The condition of the agriculturists in Travancore is not at all enviable. On account of failure of crops, fall in prices of articles and accute economic depression, the agriculturists are going down year after year Their indebtedness is also increasing to an appalling extent. The situation is very much aggravated by the degeneration of the co-operative movement. The proceedings of the Government, appended to the Administration Report itself would indicate the truth of what I have submitted. It shows that the aggregate overdue in 1111 is Rs. 39,73,356, that is about 71 per cent. of the working capital of the co-operative societies. The Report further says "this increase is an alarming feature of the movement. The Registrar has repeated his previous statement that the future is not devoid of hope." This is a clear and candid admission of the condition of the movement and indicates that the Department is not working satisfactorily and that it does not in any way serve the purpose, for which it is originally intended for. A most prominent co-operator of India, Mr. Devadhar, who had clearly stated that the root of the movement is rotten and it is inevitable that the stem will perish soon. The Government has already passed a Regulation and now it is intended to rescue the movement from possible danger of ruin. In spite of the new Regulation and also in spite of the nominal re-organisation of the department, the matters are still remaining in the same condition. The reason can be attributed to the paucity of hands in the department. Sir, the Government started this Department without any demand from the public. This was, more or less, imposed upon the people. People even now do not know the principles of co-operation. They take it as a chitty scheme started by the Secretary as its foreman. If we now stop and take stock of the activities of the co-operative movement, we will come to the conclusion that the movement cannot sustain itself, unless it is strengthened by providing with sufficient number of persons to work up the Department effectively and efficiently. The entire fault does not lie on the officers of the Department. We, non-officials are also partly responsible for the failure of the movement. More than 95 per cent. of these societies are lending societies of the worst type. We have got a tendency to borrow money but no regard for repayment. This trait of the people is an evil which should be dispelled by means of effective propaganda. The first and foremost thing required for ensuring success for the movement is that the people should be given instructions on principles of co-operation. Business morality is to

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[Mr. A. Easwara Pillai.]

be inculcated in their minds. If this movement is properly and efficiently conducted, I am sure that this will act as a panacea for all our economic distress. In this connection I venture to make one or two suggestions.

Honourable member Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla has pointed out that there is no co-ordination between some of the nation building departments. It is too true. There is nothing common between the co-operative the Agriculture and the Industries departments. For the effective working of these Departments they should be co-ordinated under an efficient officer who should be held responsible for the policy of the department. I would also make another suggestion that the rural reconstruction work must be entirely entrusted with the Co-operative Department.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether the rural reconstruction work should be entrusted with the departmental officers or with the various co operative societies.

Mr. A. Easwara Pillai: It can be entrusted both with the Department and the non-officials. The Department alone could not be able to takle with the work. People are allowed to share the responsibilities of the Department. It is a quasi Government Department. There are many co-operative unions and they have control over the individual societies. And with the unofficial aid the Department can effectively work out the rural reconstruction scheme.

Another submission that I have to make is that effective propaganda must be conducted without further delay. The whole evil lies in the absence of adequate propaganda work. As I said before, the root cause of the existing evils is the absence of effective propaganda work. For that purpose competent persons should be appointed. The present staff of the Department is insufficients, and their number should be increased. Efficient men should be recruited for the purpose. Some Inspectors appear to be untrained and, unqualified for this work. The persons of approved merit should be selected and appointed to do propaganda work in future.

Another suggestion I have to make is that the Department must be entrusted with the work of developing cottage industry in the State. Now it is the Industrial Department which looks after this work. If it is transferred to the Co-operative Department it is very easy for effectively working it out, because the co-operative movement is mainly conducted with the help of the general public, the officials in the Co-operative Department always come in contact with the rural population. Therefore the reorganisation, develop-

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ment and extension of the cottage industries can be effectively conducted by the Co-operative Department. In this connection I wish to make a suggestion with regard to the minor irrigation works. Sir, the minor irrigation works should be transferred to the Agricultural Department. Some sort of reorganisation of these departments and co-ordination of their activities are absolutely necessary. If the Government feel the necessity of improving the lot of the agriculturists who constitute the bulk of the population of the State, surely they must bestow more attention to the improvement of the nation building departments. We can speak loudly of very great things and do some thing of a shabby nature. But if the Government wish to do some thing good for the people, re-organise the Agricultural Department and co-ordinate it with other nation-building departments. For that purpose I urge upon the Government to allot enough of funds for these departments.

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Sir, it has to be admitted that the Co-operative Department has not done till now what it could do in the form of organising agriculture and finding out solutions for many problems that affect the agriculturists of the land. In fact, I think, Sir, that the main work of the Co-operative Department, so far as Travancore is concerned, is the organisation of Agriculture. What is the reason for this lack of endeavour? I have been thinking over this and I find that one of the primary reasons for the defect in the administration of the department seems to be the fact that as the Registrar of the Co-operative Department, persons come and go, merely by way of promotions, and as soon as they are put in as Registrars, they are in a hurry to get out of the place seeking some other place with better prospects. Sir, unless something is done to remove this, unless a man who is an enthusiast, who is a real and genuine co-operator, who takes an interest in the village, and who is a guide, philosopher and friend of the agricultural population, unless such a man is put at the head of this department and is allowed to continue there for at least 12 years at a stretch nothing tangible can be achieved by this Department. Sir, a man must be sent to the department with the previous understanding that he is not going to be disturbed from there for some time.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: May I know whether it is possible to give effect to this scheme without repealing the present Co-operative Act?

Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai: Acts are not unalterable. If necessary changes are to be made they ought to be made. The main thing that we want to achieve is the purpose for which the department is organised. As my friend Mr. Kuruvilla

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[Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai].

stated there is the necessity for the co-ordination of the activities of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Public Works with regard to the minor irrigation works. But not merely that, I have to make a difinite suggestion with regard to one point. Now, the Revenue Department is entrusted with the work of distributing agricultural loans. Government have done this in the hope that the agriculturists will have the facility to get credit at a low rate of interest to meet their agricultural needs. But as a matter of fact, if you enquire into it minutely, you will find that the agriculturists who want to get a loan from the Revenue Department has to spend money which when calculated along with the interest will be not much better than the interest which he has to pay to the ordinary money lender. If it is possible for Government to make the Co-operative Department responsible for the distribution of these loans, then it may become possible for the real agriculturists to be benefited by the expenditure of this money. Then it will also be possible to prevent these loans from being utilised for purposes other than agricultural. Sir, this is a very serious matter. There is much of criticism levelled by the C -operative Department at the co-operative societies that these societies are not very prompt in the matter of paying back. It is not enough for the department merely to say that the societies are not paying back and the majority of the societies are not working well, etc. I think that is an admission on the part of the department of its failure. For, after all, the Co-operative Department functions not merely for the purpose of collecting and distributing loans but they have got more important functions also, *viz.*, to see that they are make better, that they become human beings, bettered economically. That is the more important function of the Co-operative Department. If as a result of these years of work the habit of not being prompt in paying back the loans has increased and we have deteriorated in the matter of self-respect and self help, if all these qualities are not developed in the people, and on the contrary deterioration is the result, then I think that just the opposite effect is achieved by the department. Sir, there is the necessity to look into the question very seriously. I am aware of the fact that an enquiry into the working of the department was conducted under the guidance of a very efficient co-operator and a bill as required by him, has been passed by the Legislature. Government must now seriously take the question of strengthening this department with a view to get the full benefit out of it. I think so far as agriculture is concerned not only in Travancore but everywhere it will remain the biggest industry as long as the world lasts. Neither cottage industry or industry even on a large scale cannot supplant it. So far as agriculture is concerned fragmentation of properties, which was one of the inevitable con.

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requence of the partition laws, should be checked by a scheme for the consolidation of holdings, and the elimination of middlemen should also be effected. These are the only remedies to meet its present evils. Whatever criticism we may level at the existing societies, it is all easy to say that bad and indifferent societies should be scrapped and the department may be scrapped, but the only remedy for the many evils from which agriculture is suffering is the proper organisation of agriculture on a co-operative basis. Sir, the pivotal question with regard to the reorganisation of this department and making it effective centres round the personnel of the head of the department, the Registrar. In the Madras Presidency and elsewhere the success so far achieved by the co-operative movemen was due to the judicious selection of the personnel of the Registrar. So also here extreme care should be taken in the selection of Registrars. I don't mean any disparagement to the present incumbent or to his predecessors when I say that a man who is enthusiastic in the work, a man who could devote a great portion of his life for the movement, an enthusiast must be the head of this department.

Mr. Kochikal P. Balakrishnan Tampi: Sir, I rise to support the demand. I am one with Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai in believing that the head of the department must be one who has got sufficient enthusiasm for his work, one who would appreciate the non-official point of view. I am sure that the honourable member could not have meant any disparagement to the present incumbent or to his predecessors. But there is no guarantee that if a non-official is taken as the head of the department he will retain the same non-official outlook sufficiently long. In the official history of many people one could see that it takes no long time for a non-official to fossilise into an official in his outlook.

Sir, both here and in British India recruitment to the Government service has been made from the ranks of the non-officials; but once they get into service their non-official outlook in many cases becomes a thing of the past. Therefore, Sir, even if a non-official is recruited as a Registrar for a period of 12 years, there is no guarantee that throughout that period he will have the same degree of enthusiasm and zeal for public progress which seems to be the ideal of my friend Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai. The whole question turns round the personality of the Registrar; but, whether he is recruited from the Government service or from among the non-officials, there can be no guarantee for continued selfless work. Anyhow, even now, there is nothing preventing the non-officials from enthusiastically co-operating with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and making his work really useful. I would again

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[Mr. Kochickal P. Balakrishnan Tampi,]

repeat that, as Mr. Kottur Kunjukrishna Pillai said, that we do not mean any reflection on the present incumbent in office who made himself very agreeable to us as former Secretary of the Council.

Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Sir, it has to be conceded that co operative societies are not now working properly. If the department is not functioning properly, it is due in a great measure to the fact that till now we have been having only credit societies. Various remedies have been suggested by my honourable friends. For my part, I would suggest that unless we develop in ourselves the habit of repayment, there is absolutely no hope of the credit side of this department showing any success. The non-credit side has not so far been attempted at all. Unless the department diverts its attention exclusively to non-credit activities like consolidation of holdings and co-operative marketing, there is no hope for the co-operative movement to thrive in Travancore.

The importance of the person of the Registrar has been rightly stressed by some of my honourable friends. The powers of the Registrar have been greatly increased by the recent Act, and we have to await the results of the changes made in the provisions of that Act.

It has also been suggested that this department should be co-ordinated with some other departments. Sir, I do not think that is practicable at all. This department stands on a unique footing. This is the only department which combines official and non-official effort. There is no other department which does it, to this extent at any rate. The Revenue Department, the Industries Department and the Agricultural Department have nothing in common with the Co-operative Department.

Then with regard to the suggestion that this department must be entrusted with the distribution of Government loans as I have already stated, it is the credit side of its activities that have crippled the progress of the movement. I am therefore against any such suggestions or schemes.

Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib: Sir, as has already been remarked, this department has been recently strengthened, and more powers have been conferred on the Registrar. I hope the work of the societies will improve hereafter, and the Registrar will devote more attention to the work of consolidation, and rectification of societies, and such other matters. I find from the Report of the Department for 1111 that 12 non-credit societies were formed. That is a good sign. In a country like ours, mainly agricultural, it must be our paramount concern to improve agriculture. What is urgently required is the establishment of more non-credit societies as we have more credit societies.

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I also find that about 30 societies were not audited during the last year. I hope, with the strengthening of the staff, there will be no room hereafter for slackness in this direction. I also expect that the new enthusiastic Registrar will not spare any effort to bring down the arrears in the various societies. This is really a development department and it is up to the Registrar to show better and more substantial work to justify this department being classed among the major departments.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Sir, I rise to stress the importance of rural reconstruction work by means of co-operative enterprise. I am sorry to find that there is no appreciable improvement in the quality or quantity of the work turned out by this department considering the fact that it has been recently widened by strengthening of the staff and investment of wider powers to the Registrar. The most important part that this department has to play lies in the work of village reconstruction. As Mr. Arumukham Pillai has pointed out, this is the only department where there is great scope for united effort of officials and non-officials to the maximum advantage of the villagers. Sir, if it will encourage non-credit work in the State and produce even two or three good village reconstruction centres in one year, it would have justified its existence. Sir, it is not in the number of societies or in the quantity of inspection or auditing work that the real work of the department lies. What is really important is the village reconstruction work. There must be a systematic scheme, a one-year plan or five-year plan or even a ten-year plan as the Government deem it fit, and funds allow for giving encouragement to village reconstruction work. If two villages are taken up and they are improved industrially and economically, and in imparting education to the adults, the labouring classes in particular and affording sanitary improvements. I think the department cannot do anything better and more beneficial to the State than give great attention to this work. I shall only refer to the Neyyoor society of which leading public men who came to visit model societies of Travancore have recorded their very high opinions. Sir, such societies should be encouraged not only by mere words but by very liberal grants. I know Government are very keen on village reconstruction work, and are giving very liberal donations to the rural demonstration centre at Martandam. They are doing very good work and are advertising very well, even through foreign agencies and their European patrons. But, in the case of the Neyyoor society, as the Registrar will concede, with its meagre resources and without any kind of advertisement, it has been able to do good work which has attracted the attention of eminent co-operators from all parts of India. It was only the other day that the gentleman in charge of the Bombay Office in Reserve Bank

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[Mr. K. R. Elankath.]

visited this society. He told me that he was longing to visit such a society, and said that the society had best understood the principles of co-operation and was doing its best for the alround improvement of its members.

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: There is no gainsaying the fact that village reconstruction should engage the most serious attention of the Co-operative Department. The Government are not at all slow in lending their support to any measures intended to relieve the agriculturists from distress. Though the Co-operative Department is mainly concerned with the economic betterment of the agriculturists, it is doing its best to extend the activities of rural uplift with the active assistance of the other nation-building departments, like the Agricultural Department and the Industries Department. Whatever may be the extraneous aid, I think that the success of rural improvement depends to a very great extent on the will to progress, the will to improve, that must spontaneously emanate from the villagers themselves. I may assure the House that Government would be always on the alert to stregthen the rural uplift movement in all possible ways. The honourable member Mr. Kuruvilla suggested the establishment of rural reconstruction committees. That suggestion will be duly considered.

Sir, unfortunately, people seem to have lost faith in the vitality of the co-operative movement to some extent; and, in the present phase of the movement, Government feel that it is very essential that the avenues of non-credit activity should be explored and that the losing confidence of the public restored. To save the agriculturist from his grinding poverty and the crushing burden of his debt, it is essential that he should be persuaded to take to some subsidiary occupation also suited to him. Without that I do not think that it will be possible to wipe off his indebtedness. The Co-operative Department is trying to do its utmost to induce the agriculturists to take to such subsidiary pursuits as poultry farming, bee-keeping, dairying, etc. All these activities are being encouraged and the societies are now taking more interest in them. I can cite instances of rural re-construction centres where such work has been carried on very well. My honourable friend, Mr. Elankath referred to the society at Neyyoor in the work of which he himself takes much interest. That is one instance of the kind. He was talking of a Government grant to that society. But, I find that that society is already working at a profit. It does not seem to stand in need of a grant at present.

Mr. K. R. Elankath: Will not a donation be useful in expanding its activities?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: May be.

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Mr. V. S. Arumukham Pillai: Is there any objection to a reward being given?

Mr. P. Parameswaran Pillai: That can be considered.

My honourable friend Mr. Kuruvilla said that the Central Co-operative Bank realised 6 per cent. interest on loans, but the fact has to be taken into consideration that the Bank gives loans out of borrowings made by it. The Bank has to pay 4½ and 5 per cent interest on such borrowings and that is the reason why it is not able to reduce the rate of interest. It is practically impossible for the Bank to lend at 2 and 3 per cent. interest. As regards the general reduction in the rate of interest, the Department itself has advised the societies and issued a circular for reducing the rate from four cash to three cash in the rupee.

Sir, reference was made to the increasing overdues. The gradual increase in the overdues of societies is no doubt an alarming feature. That is so, because the repaying capacity of the agriculturist is very low. The weight of his past debts drags him down and down into the mire. If the agricultural loans also are to be entrusted to co-operative societies for distribution, I am afraid, whether the same fate as that of the overdues to the societies may not befall on the recovery of these loans as well.

As regards the composition of boards consisting of officials and non-officials to control the movement, I find that there is some difference of opinion in the House. All the suggestions made by the honourable members will, however, receive the careful consideration of Government.

Reference was made to some local agricultural needs which I do not think it necessary for me to reply. No doubt, the condition of the agriculturists is hard, but what could the Co-operative Department alone do to improve it? The result of supplying free facilities for rural credit has been that much capital has become frozen and it is not able to supply all the needs of the agriculturists at present.

Reference has also been made to effective propaganda and organisation. Sir, this is now being done to a certain extent by the Co-operative Inspectors. But their hands are even otherwise full. There are some statutory duties to be performed by them. There is, the audit work, the work of supervision, liquidation, arbitration, settlement of election disputes and so on. How is it then possible for them to devote as much attention as is necessary to propaganda? It is the non-official agency that has to do propaganda work and the work of organisation. There are 25 local supervising unions which are helped by Government, and they are all intended for carrying on propaganda and supervision.

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Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: How much is given to these supervising unions?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: Rs. 3,000 per annum. It is twenty-three years since the co-operative movement has been introduced in the country and it is time that the supervising unions should be able to stand on their legs. They get supervision funds from the societies. The societies have to give 5 per cent. of their earned interest on loans.

Mr. K. K. Kuruvilla: Is it not out of the earned interest and did not the honourable member say that the societies work at a loss? When the societies work at a loss how can the unions get the 5 per cent?

Mr. P. Paramesvaran Pillai: It is not all societies that are working at a loss. There are some societies that are working at a profit and something by way of supervision funds will come from these societies and Government also are supplementing this by a grant of Rs. 3,000.

There is also the central non-official agency, the Co-operative Institute, for carrying on educative propaganda and organisation. Such a kind of propaganda may well be left to be carried out primarily by the non-official agency more effectively than by the Circle Inspectors.

As stated already, the development of the non-credit side of the movement is engaging the serious attention of the Department and of the Government and it would be their earnest endeavour to push it through as far as possible.

The question that Government be granted a sum of Rs. 81,532 under Demand XVII—Co-operative Department was put and carried and the grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—INDUSTRIES INCLUDING CLAY REFINING AND PORCELAIN FACTORY.

Mr. C. Kumara Das: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 3,78,726 under Demand XVIII—Industries including Clay Refining and Porcelain Factory.

Mr. Nedumangad R. Kesavan Nair: Sir, I oppose the demand. I do so with a view to point out to Government that we would come to some definite understanding about this Department. We would either mend it or we would put a stop to it. In our rubber factory and our sugar factory we have found that it is proper that we give them to private persons. So far as this Industrial Department is concerned, Government will have to consider very seriously whether any good is to come from this Department by investing this amount of Rs. 2 lakhs on it per year. Sir, there was a

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